Please delete the existing abstract and replace with

--A means for compiling income statistics (per capita income) from census data, classifying the census into nine distinct income classes, and applying a Natural Breaks statistical methodology to those classified statistics. Consequently, the result is graphically represented on a map as a layer located just underneath the roads and other map features, using a graduated color scale that depicts the nine distinct income classes.--

Please add the following to a new section for a Background beginning on page 1

--The problem that exists today (primarily in the real estate industry) is that while there is concise information available about buildings and homes for sale, there is little or no universally recognized method available for evaluating, and effectively communicating the economic attributes of the neighborhood or vicinity that those structures occupy. The out of area prospective buyer can learn about the structure, but has no easily understood device or method that will determine the quality of the immediate and surrounding areas--the ever-important real estate component--the location.

This lack of familiarity with a remote neighborhood's quality is the reason why most out-of-area buyers (and their agents) are reluctant to make a serious offer to buy a distant property. While they usually have much information on the structure, itself, out-of-area buyers usually do not know anything pertinent about the neighborhood. More important, they have no means with which to compare a distant neighborhood's quality to one with which they are familiar with. The cost (in time and money) to travel to a remote area that might be unsuitable is simply too much. Most serious investors have made such trips, and as a result, are reluctant to pursue out-of-area properties. They simply give up.--

Please add a new section for Brief Description of Figures on page 2

-- Figure 1 is an embodiment of a graph for per capita income demographic distribution for a first city.

Figure 2 is an embodiment of a graph for per capita income demographic distribution for a second city.--